

A PAGE FOR WOMEN AND THEIR INTERESTS

LOCAL CHAT: HOME AND FASHION HINTS: RELIGIOUS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES: THINGS FEMINE

Comfort and Beauty In the Modern Outdoor Dining Room

THE delights of outdoor life are having a decided effect upon the architecture of summer homes. Sun parlors and porch parlors, with their charming decorations, are fixed features of home life nowadays, and some of the summer furnishings to be had for these apartments tend to make these places vie with the garden itself in attractiveness. For floor coverings there are quaint effects in colonial rag rugs. Grass mats are also in favor, as they not only impart a cool and attractive atmosphere to the summer living room, but they are easily kept clean. The rag rugs, though, are a trifle newer and in a colonial house are more appropriate than the grass floor coverings. For the outdoor dining room nothing could be in better style than the beautiful set of white enameled furniture seen in the illustration. The lines are simple and good, and the yellow and brown rag rug that adorns the floor makes a delightful background for the cool white furniture.

In furniture for outdoor porches and living rooms wicker is the most popular. Chairs come in almost every shape, from the stiff, straight variety to a couch chair, a particularly desirable shape for comfort being an adaptation of the old English wing chair. This has a high back and wing-shaped extensions to the sides, with a writing rest arranged on the right arm and a magazine pocket on the left arm. The latest couch chair is somewhat like a luxurious Morris chair and is fitted with a very low seat, an adjustable back and a foot rest arranged beneath the chair, which may be drawn out. On either side of this commodious contrivance is a newspaper rack, and in the right arm is a little round hole to hold a refreshing glass of lemonade. A handy stool to hold a jardiniere filled with a plant is designed to be reversed and serve as a scrap basket. The rail of the porch, of course, is never forgotten in the decorative scheme. Rustic boxes filled with bright hued geraniums and marguerites with long, hanging vines give a graceful effect along the straight bare rail. When shaded with an awning in shades harmonizing with the other furnishings the porch parlor may become a place of recreation and a bower of artistic beauty. The new awnings have fringe instead of the more usual and substantial

scallop that we are all familiar with in these sun protectors. And in certain places a khaki colored awning finished with red fringe is most effective and wears much better than the striped awning material, which has an unpleasant fashion of fading and running when the summer rains play havoc with the canvas. Chintz and cretonne offer no end of variety in pretty colorings for pillow and table covers and without these decorations would hardly seem complete, so fond have we become of their cheerful and dainty appearance. In both porch and garden furnishings the helter-skelterness, that bane of American homemaking, should be avoided. Select some central plan, some dominant keynote, and stick to it.

DAIRYNE DEAN.



MAKING THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Writing on parlors, in the Modern Priscilla, Dorothy Verrill says:

One pretty parlor I know of is in an old city mansion, blessed with high ceilings, tall windows and fine architectural details, interiorly as well as outside. These include fireplaces in perfect keeping with the house, which is Georgian, commonly called colonial, and with some tendency to the French renaissance. In the old drawing-room, which has been done over, like the rest of the house, since its recent purchase by a fairly wealthy man, the fireplace is exquisitely carved and of white enameled wood. The woodwork elsewhere is white, too, and the paneled walls are covered with yellow damask. The furniture is in keeping, a quaint old burl cabinet, a gate-legged table, and the rest in the style of Chippendale and of mahogany, some inlaid. An ancient harpsichord in all the glory of its faded gilt, is at one end and the hangings are of old gold velvet over white net under-curtains. The rugs prevent a monotony of yellow, being of glowing blues and crimsons and antique oriental in make. This room is wholly rich in every way, and yet the general effect could be gained in almost any house and with less expensive materials with equally good effect. A peculiar feature of that same room was the mirror between two windows at one end, as tall as the windows and with the same

gilt ornamentation at the top. For the color-scheme of parlors in general, influenced, of course, by the lighting and exposure of the room, almost any color will do, properly used. Pale tones of green, gray, yellow and tan are perhaps best. The material par excellence is a real fabric, such as damask, armure, silk of some sort, or grass-cloth. The fabric papers come in quite lovely tones and designs and once in a while burlap can be used, but this is better suited to living and dining rooms, halls, and other more utilitarian rooms. Papers with judicious stripes or other inconspicuous design are good, but I entreat my readers to avoid "cutout" borders or base designs, landscape effects or the paper advertised as particularly appropriate for parlors, where the amount of gilt paint used is supposed to cover a multitude of sins. Make your parlor as fine, as rich, and as high in quality as you can without alighting the rest of your house; but do not put your all into the parlor and furnish the remainder of the house with odds and ends and left-overs, for although that room need not be kept exclusively for outsiders, it is certain as generally enjoyed by the rest of the family as the living room, and where you must choose between them and have only one, by all means make it not a parlor, but a living-room in the fullest sense of the word.

COLOR PUT INTO THE BRIDE'S DRESS

Tradition has decreed white for brides, but the bride of today is departing little by little from this time-honored custom. At first the shading was very slight; it gave way to cream or ivory, generally conceded to be more becoming than all white. Now the barest touch of a favorite color is introduced at times, while silver and gold are used with as lavish a hand as the bride desires.

The host of our grandmothers was a satin that could stand alone, but the bride of today, if she choose, a satin will select a soft, simple fabric which will fall in the sinuous folds of the graceful drapings of the hour, says the New York Tribune. It will lack also the luster of the satin of yore, but it will be delightfully silky, pliable and rich. All the satin kingdom awaits the bride, but satin has many serious rivals this winter. There is so much that is appealing and beautiful in the new broche goods that they cannot be overlooked. There is an

added advantage in the beautiful brocade fabrics in that their very beauty makes additional trimming superfluous. A regal wedding gown can be fashioned from a brocaded satin whether plain or with the pattern picked out in silver or gold threads. A clever modiste will drape this material in the most becoming manner, soften the neck with lace or chiffon, perhaps edge the bottom of the skirt and train with ermine and use the tails discreetly on the bodice. Again the broche goods may be combined with satin.

Velvet is another material particularly lovely on the tall, stately bride, and the richest effects are procured by keeping the gown severely plain. For the slender, ethereal bride the satin of chiffon softly veiled with mist of chiffon is the most becoming and girlish. Lace may be added if the chiffon is not considered sufficiently dressy. As the vogue for laces has never before been as strong, it is to

This is the time of year when the engaged girl is busiest in filling her linen chest. No matter how wealthy she is, each bride-to-be is apt to have a feeling of discouragement as she looks over the lists generally given of how much linen of each kind she should possess and realizes that while the estimate is probably higher than the amount she will have to spend, the total is far below her girlhood dream of what her trousseau should contain.

It is just as well to look over the estimates so that one may not be extravagant in any one direction, says a New York Sun writer. Several of the department stores have outfits of linen for \$50, \$75 and \$100, so that if you haven't the time to buy your linen leisurely and give it those individual touches which count you are at least sure of having everything that is necessary.

Perhaps there is a greater opportunity to make towels attractive than any of the other pieces in the chest. The day this year is for lace trimmed towels and you can get a very effective towel for little work. As one of the linen houses the favorite was a plain soft neck or damask towel trimmed in a combination of lace and Italian cut work, Madeira or French embroidery.

The face, a heavy point de Venise of fine edge about two inches wide, was whipped on the end of the towel, which had been rolled. Three or four inches above this were two oblong insets of lace which did not come quite to the center of the towel, but were combined with Italian cut work. Another had the lace edge and then above it four lace medallions spaced

be expected that there will be many all lace wedding gowns. Combining the lace with chiffon will produce the graceful draped effects so much in fashion.

Many brides edge the tulle veil with a real lace edging, the edging forming a pretty lace frame for the face, with orange blossoms peeping out from their cobwebby nests. There were always so many complications for the maid of honor when the moment came for her to remove the veil over the face of the bride that this custom has been largely abolished, and the bride of today must force back her blushes, for there is no veil to hide them.

With the return to favor of the long sleeves and high collar, these two features will be included in the autumn and winter wedding gowns. Whether they will be of the material of the gown, or of lace, or again of

across the end of the towel and drawn together by festoons of dots worked in the solid embroidery. A third had three small oblong insets of filet combined with hemstitching, which outlined them, and a fourth had beside the edge irregular motifs of a lace in a design of French embroidery.

For these towels you can buy the linen by the yard and by picking up odd motifs and remnants of lace make your own combinations very cheaply and yet have a pretty towel. In the store these combinations run as high as \$45 in cost. The lace may be heavy point de Venise, filet or Irish crochet, and even the old-fashioned knit lace is very good.

Striped toweling is considered very smart. It looks almost like a Madras pattern, and when the simpler towels are finished with a scallop, which in turn is filled with a small flower or a dot, they look very odd and interesting.

It has been the usual thing for all the embroidery to come in the center of the end of the towel, so that when it is folded in three it stands out. But the newer towels seem to have broken away from this, for the trimming is more like a border and distributed evenly across the towel, which is being crosswise instead of lengthwise. Hemstitching is more than popular and of course should be used wherever possible, as it means less money actually expended on the trousseau. In one of the department stores almost all the fine towels were of plain linen and inset with lace motifs and decorated with hemstitching instead of embroidery.

chiffon, is merely a question of personal fancy. The long sleeve of a diaphanous stuff through which the flesh glimmers delicately is very attractive, and the yoke and collar of chiffon or lace are certainly far more comfortable than one of satin or brocade or velvet.

The slippers will preferably be of the material of the gown—satin, brocade or velvet—although if there are glints of silver or gold used the slippers may be of cloth of silver or gold. Tiny buckles of rhinestones or pearls, or soft rosettes of chiffon with diamond dewdrops, are correct trimmings. Whether the bride will desire to carry a white kid prayer book, with markers of lilies of the valley, or a shower bouquet of her favorite flower is a question to be decided by the bride and her future husband.

For the fall wedding, when chrysan-

PETTICOATS MUST FIT TIGHTLY

If a woman thinks she can be smart without considering the lines and material of her petticoat she is very much mistaken. As skirt foundations are still almost as tight as bolsters the underskirt must be of the softest fabric and made to fit like skin.

For best street wear the jupon, as the French call this article, is made of crepe de chine than of silk. The skirt is gored closely over the hips and gathered at the waist without a waistband; this placed lace in vandyke points or deep fringes trimming the bottom. The skirt matches the gown or else the color of the hat, for, as many outside skirts are slashed at the sides or rounded up over the instep, the petticoat frequently shows.

A skirt for solid wear is a plain tailored affair of black satin without a stitch of trimming this fastening at the left front with snap fasteners such as are used on gloves. A white satin skirt in the same model, curiously enough, offered for linen coat suits in any color or white. The satins used for these underskirts are of the softest and finest sort, but women who have tried them declare that they are worth their price.

Among the silk petticoats softness of weave is everywhere seen, and the scant little skirts seem delicate enough

to pass through the proverbial wedding ring. Novelty silks make a somewhat smarter effect than the plain ones, and some odd ways of trimming the bottoms seem delightfully novel and desirable. None of the trimmings is put on the outside of the skirt. The bottoms are cut up into square blocks, and scalloped or shaped in deep points along this treatment underneath scant frills of the same material or plaited ones of lace are set. This arrangement is far prettier when the outside skirt is slashed than if the plaiting were put outside, making the skirt seem a more dressy affair.

For fine evening use the petticoat often seems more elegant than the dress. With a French gown of white satin worn at one of the recent dress shows the accompanying petticoat was of this val lace under flesh chiffon. The lovely thing had plenty of opportunity of displaying its charms, as the outside dress, which was a sort of princess robe, was slashed at the two sides up as far as the knee. Yet the two silk skirts were sold separately. Other elegant petticoats, are of this silk stockinet, with the bottoms exquisitely trimmed with fine lace and vees artificial flowers or ribbon. A chiffon flounce over lace and decked at the edge with a trail of fragile flowers

is quite a common sight—to last among the party japons.

The petticoat which will wear and serve for every day and look well and not cost too much is made in a number of dainty cotton textures. Gingham, seersucker and calico appear in these, but the new weaving of these old fabrics lends to the present mode, as material seeming the clumsy thing it was of yore. Black and white is always a good venture for the wash cotton underskirt, but if chilly weather she can have one to match every colored frock in her wardrobe. Padded up on tables or hanging about, as the case may be, the dainty colors of these skirts and their pretty stripes, checks and figures are very inviting, although one needs to have a good model in even a cheap cotton skirt.

Wash silks and pongees are among the other tub textures displayed by petticoats in good models and fairly cheap, and women who like very soft skirts favor these with lavish purchasing. For hard use the pongee or wash silk skirt is always self-trimmed, narrow bound frills being considered the most washable garnishings. A good pongee petticoat can be had for \$3. Well made models in the striped French calico's, seersuckers and ginghams cost from \$1.50 to \$4.

TRIED RECIPES

GERMAN DOUGHNUTS
Mix with one pint of bread dough, raised the second time, one rounding tablespoonful butter, one teaspoonful cinnamon or nutmeg, one tablespoonful brown sugar, one-half cupful nut meats chopped very fine. Mix with sufficient flour to roll into a sheet a quarter of an inch thick, cut into strips four inches long and an inch wide; twist by folding each strip. Lay on a greased pan to rise again; then fry in deep, hot fat. Let become cold then dip into pulverized sugar.

SALMON CROQUETTES
Mince the fish after freeing from bones and skin, then add as much left-over mashed white potato, one egg yolk, salt and pepper to suit. Form into small cakes or rolls, cover with very fine bread crumbs and fry in shallow, hot butter.

SHREWSBURY CAKES
To two pounds of flour add a grated nutmeg, a tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, and an ounce of caraway seeds, for which curants may be substituted if desired. Mix the ingredients very thoroughly, beat in, four eggs, the whites and yolks separately, and work in eight ounces of butter to make a stiff paste. Roll this out to a thickness of about one-eighth inch, cut into round cakes, prick them, and bake on floured tins for 15 to 20 minutes in a hot oven.

ITALIAN SANDWICH
Work two ounces of butter into a quarter of a pound of flour, add the beaten yolk of an egg and make into a stiff paste, adding an ounce and a half of caster sugar and as much powdered cinnamon as will lie on a shilling. Roll out the paste to a thickness of a quarter of an inch or less, cut into strips an inch wide and three inches long. Put them on one side in a cool place to harden for four or five hours. Make a mixture of the whites of three eggs beaten to a froth, with two ounces of caster sugar and two ounces of sweet almonds and 12 bitter almonds, blanched and pounded together. Work this mixture until it is a smooth paste; spread half the strips with it and cover with the other half and bake them in a quick oven for a quarter of an hour.

CONCERNING WOMEN

Miss Mary Blake of London was recently charged with "insulting behavior" in the Bow street court and fined 5 pounds "to be of good behavior for six months." Her offense consisted of insisting upon remaining with a woman prisoner who was being tried by men in a court full of men.

The national insurance bill, which has been the cause of so much discussion in England during the past year or two, permits an unmarried man over 21 to draw 10 shillings a week self benefit, while a widow with young children dependent upon her can get only 7 shillings and 6 pence.

The only woman in the United States who has a commission as an army officer of the United States army is Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, widow of the late W. J. McGee. She was appointed acting assistant surgeon on Aug. 29, 1898, because of good work that she had done in organizing army nurses.

Mrs. Lois Miller of Hutchinson, Kas., has made a collection of almanacs which runs away back to 1821. They are said to be very interesting, especially those before the civil war. In the first years of their existence almanacs were not given away, but were bought each year. Then the patent medicine man annexed them.

TO POLISH PIANO

If the polish of your piano is dull, wet it over sparingly with paraffin oil and let it remain for two hours. Then polish with linen and chamolis skin.—Mother's Magazine.

beauty, they form an effective floral feature, and the color scheme of yellow and white is then adopted. This fall this will undoubtedly be one of the favorite color notes, for yellow is in high favor.

WILLOW PLUMES TIED BY GIRLS

The ostrich feather which first came from Africa a half century ago as an object of decoration has in the last few years become the basis of a more elaborate feather known as the willow plume, the manufacture of which has created a new and typically swayed industry, says a writer for the Household Arts Review of Teachers College, Columbia University. New York city is probably its largest center. A New York buyer purchases the raw material, in some cases directly from the ostrich farm, and by various preliminary factory processes prepares the ostrich plume up to the curling process. At this point it is sent to outlying factories, often none far, where the girl worker makes it up into the "fines," or the soft part of the feather on each side of the shaft, the "fines" from other feathers. After a process of steaming, this knot, or joint becomes almost invisible. Inferior plumes are made by pasting, rather than knotting. The best willow plumes, some of which have been priced at \$1000, are made by the knotting together of long, carefully chosen floss, thus making only one set of knots.

Girls of different nationalities, Jews, Italians and Americans, are employed in the factories. Their only utensils are weights to keep the floss from blowing away, scissors for clipping the tied ends, and the steamer. Their hand skill is marvelous. The girls are paid by the inch measured on the stock. They are given for one row of knots three cents per inch; for two rows of knots six cents per inch; and for three rows of knots nine cents per inch. The work is piece work and under the best conditions, a girl's wage may reach \$12 per week. Three or four years ago, when the trade was started, 15 cents was paid for tying one set of knots per inch; then as workers increased, the price dropped successively to 13, 11, 9, 7 and 5 cents an inch; finally, in the summer of 1910, 3 cents per inch was given.

BROAD TIPS ON FEATHERS

Ostrich feathers have come into their own again. They are used for hats, for boas, and in a myriad other ways.

For hat trimming one plume, full and long, is considered sufficient, and in almost every instance the tip of the plume is placed toward the back of the head.

Those who have ostrich feathers tucked away in boxes waiting for fashion to demand them again will find that the plumes are probably not in such excellent condition that they can be used in this way, nor should they be willowed, for the willowed feathers are quite old, and the style of feathers now used is so full of little points of fashion that one with careful eyes can soon detect the repaired and reclaimed from the new ones. For instance, the long, narrow feather is completely out also; the new ones have short, broad tips.

But one's old feathers can be done over in some remarkably clever ways, so that they are not merely repaired, but present the effect of new goods, and the prices charged for such work are moderate, says the New York Times.

Quite charming are the tailored ornaments made from old tips and bits, and these find a place on the plain hats. Hat bands of ostrich feathers are also to be made of old plumes, though these are not as uncommon as many other things which may be done with them.

Willowed plumes, by the way, may be unwilled and recurred. And in connection with the recurring notion, it is generally supposed that black plumes are always the best investment, for they can be redyed so easily; but this is a fallacy, for there is no time so hard to make over as rusty black, as the process takes much from the natural feather, which must then be added with new material.

The little Pierrot ruffs may be made of old feathers. These are formed

FEMINE CHAT

Wear amber and jet if you would guard against throat diseases.

Some of the straight narrow skirts have, times that break and yet guard the straight, slender lines.

A tiny sprinkling of sugar placed over each layer of meat in a steak pudding will make the steak tender.

If kitchen floors are painted with boiled linseed oil, they are cleaned very easily.

A very hot lemonade is the last thing at night and plenty of warm blankets will break up a cold if taken at the beginning.

In some cases very tender and easily chapped skin will yield to the treatment of glycerin applied immediately after washing when the skin is moist. Do not apply it to a dry skin; rub thoroughly into the skin and then rub with a good cream.

Physical ailments in child and mother have just one origin in the physical system itself. You can be cool in hot weather, warm in cold weather, and well in any kind of weather if you take care of yourself, regardless of the weather. One of the first guardian steps to that care is to saturate yourself and your child with fresh air morning, noon, and night.

If there is much sewing to do—and at this season of the year there is generally piles of it—the seamstress, dressmaker or mother of a large family, as the case may be, should take care that her eyes are not strained or allowed to become overtaxed by close application to the stitching of seams, working of buttonholes and the thousand other tasks that are necessary when dress-making is being done.

An excellent lotion for whitening and softening the hands is made of equal parts of pure olive oil and glycerin, beaten together and perfumed with oil of violets. Where glycerin is objected to, a paste made of two ounces of beeswax and one ounce of sweet almonds may be used instead of the lotion. Place the ingredients in a jar in a saucepan of boiling water and let them melt together. Stir until well mixed, and when cold, put the paste and apply it as often as necessary to the hands, or smear it inside sleeping gloves.

of a row of curly tips, beneath which is a band of satin in five folds, which lies flat against the collar, and below this falls a line of ostrich floss. These are the soft, feathery part of the plume which extend from the center stem, backbone, or quill. The ruff measures about sixteen inches and is finished with an immense bow of satin matching the feathers, unevenly tied, and standing up and down.

Of course, the contour of every woman's face does not permit her to wear full neck ruffs, but for those who can the fashion is fascinating. For those who cannot, it is possible to make over old plumes into a flat ruff, which is then satin or plush lined, as furs are, and becomes a practical cape, and a very lovely one. These revers are to be popular for opera cloak collars.

Taupe is the most demanded of colors at the moment, but its rival is the new French red known as Beaudard; those who find they cannot wear it against the face will place it in some angle of the hat, where it will strike a note of contrast. Pale blue and pink are also seen in ostrich feathers for evening wear. These two tints are lighter than usual.

Many boas are made with the French flowers and satin ribbons, and are round, though the flat ones are still worn. Those which lend from stone gray to black are striking, and can be worn by almost any woman as far as her individual coloring goes; they are also appropriate for evening or day wear, which makes them worth considering.

Muffs contrived from the ostrich feathers are in good form for evening wear. They are huge, and modeled on the same lines as fur muffs.